A yearly exhibition of the Royal Academy used to be regarded as a means of judging the art work done in England during the twelvemonth. It was readily assumed that the best pictures were to be seen in Burlington House. The Grosvenor gallery has now to be taken into account, but the Grosvenor is not and never was a means of imme diate redress for any mistake at the Academy in the admission of pictures. Sir Coutts Lindsay, for obvious reasons, gave it to be understood that a picture rejected by the Academy would not be accepted the same year at the Grosvenor. Artists had to elect between the two, if indeed they could be said to elect at all, at the Grosvenor, where an invitation from Sir Coutts Lindsay is necessary to the presentation of any work of art. To the great majority of English artists the Academy remains the chief exhibition, if only because it is the largest. To them and to the public equally the system by which it is made up is therefore a matter of much importance, and it is important, though in a less degree, to the American artist, since he is yearly coming more to the front in the art spectacles of

The duty of accepting and rejecting pictures sent in for exhibition devolves on the Council of the Royal Academy. This council cousists of ten members, all the R. A.'s serving in rotation, except that when a new R. A. is elected he takes the first vacancy in the Council and does duty for the full term of two years. The Hanging Committee is composed of five members of the Council, including the youngest. From the decision of these two tribunals there is, I understand, no formal appeal. The Conneil though a body formed in some sen by lot, is arbiter for the time being of the fate of all the outside artists-may reject or accept

picture at will, and make or mar the fortune of a young artist. The most brilliant beginner may be left in darkness while the most effete of Academicians still hangs eight proofs of his senile imbecility on the line. All pictures are sent in anonymously and in theory 'are judged solely on their merits. In fact, the work of all but the newest men is known at a glance, (supposing them to be English), and though nobody doubts that the delicate task of selection is done conscientiously, it would be difficult to deny that queer results are sometimes obtained. In the case of foreign artists, whose exhibits are this year considerable, some of these results deserve special mention.3

One of the pictures most looked at and talked about is the "Vaccination," of Daguan, in which a slightly repulsive subject is treated with singular skill. The painting of the flesh of these weatherbeaten mothers is a study by itself from its contempt of the commonplace artifices so often em ployed to heighten effects. These cheeks are not bronzed red, skinny nor smoke-dried, but hard and raddy with outdoor life, and firm with health, Some of this robustness of texture the delittle babics have inherited. and most true and tender their babyhood is. Whatever else may be said of it there are few pictures in this exhibition, and none by any artist of English birth, painted with more curious and minute knowledge. Well, this picture was simply rejected. The fact of its rejection came to the knowledge of other artists, and they remonstrated with the council against throwing out a work by Dagnan. "But who is Dagnan ?" was the executive body of the Royal Academy of Art in Great Britain that Dagnan was one of the most eminent. of living French painters. Far up on the wall of Gallery No. 6 you may, if

you have good eyes, spy out a picture of Eastern life, described in the catalogue as Cairo from the Bridge of Kasr-en-Nil. Hung as it is next to the cornice of a room twenty feet high, it would be rash to say much more than teat the general effect : Oriental and truthful, and that the canvas has great animation and variety. The painter, however, is a Belgian, Emil Wauleis, of European reputation. He was none the less rejected, and it does not appear that anybody on the committee had even heard of him, or thought his picture deserving of more than that casual glance which consigns so many works by unknown hands to outer banishment. In his cas too a friend intervened, the picture was dragged up from the cellar, and continued its upward journey till it found a resting place, as we see, near the celling. The compiler of the official catalogue further ged himself on the intrusive Belgian by after ing his name and even his sex. He is named twice over as" I mily " Wanters, I should much like to see the experiment tried of bringing down Mr. Wanters's "Cairo," and placing it by the side of of the "Ruth in the Field of Boaz," by Mr. J. R. Herbert, E. A .- a picture of the most paltry kind.

In the seventh gallery hangs a picture by Bouguereau, a painter so popular in America that there can be no need of saying a word about his reputation. French critics of the Albert Wolfi sort speak of him as old-fashioned, and his work as good for exportation; which is possibly true enough in a sense, but does not prevent him from ranking still among the most distinguished of one French school. "He does," as I heard a critic say, "at any rate, all that Sir Frederick Leighton can do, and does it better than Leighton." contribution to the Academy, entitled "La Nuit, is a full length nearly nude fer ale figure of life size, the limbs draped but not hidden by a black veil. The pese is a difficult one, the drawing irreproachable, the flesh painting a good example of the smooth surfaces characteristie of this artist-smooth, yet less wavy than Leighton's. This picture is hung in a second-rate room and not on the line. It occupies something more or less than one-sixth of the space devoted to the monstrous (in every sense) cattle piece by Mr. Cooper, R. A., on the line in Gallery No. 2.; less than the space taken by the portrait of Mrs. Henry Fellows, to which is attached the name of Philip H. Calderou, R. A.; as watery a picture as can anywhere be seen. Huge canvases by the dozen could be named, each vierng with the other in pretentions incapacity, mostly signed by R. A.s. which glare at you from the most conspicuous and coveted spaces in the best galleries; pictures which no competent person would think worthy of being compared with Bouguereau's work. Yet Academicians have beenfleard to grumble at the position al lotted to the Frenchman; inferior and limited as

"Why should a foreigner be allowed in the Academy at all?" queried one Briton. The question is an explosion of a spirit of insular settishness seldom heard outside the Academy, not often heard in it, not expressive of the controlling opinion in Burlington House; expressive of nothing but the stand bitterness of a clique composed for the most part of painters whose fame, even with the English public, is decaying. The rule in this country is fair play, and something more than fair play to foreigners; generous consideration and frieudliness. Allowances may be made for the jealousies of the unsuccessful. They do no great harm to the foreigner and surely no good at all to those who induige in them. Very different is the spirit shown by the President of the Royal Academy, whose worship of art is too broad to care for mere nationality. Sir Frederick Leighton represents in many respects the party of progress, of reform, which exists within the Academy, but which is not always a majority.

which is not always a majority.

One is sorry to hear that there are men of the past among the Academicians whom the movement of the day in art has left stranded among their own unsold and unsalable works, who think it enough to condemn a scheme that Sir Frederick Leighton favors it. They would never dream of sending their pictures to the Salon in Paris; nor would such a dream, if it came, be a wise one. Why should they tolerate a Frenchman in the Academy? They look back with no delight to the memorable step taken in 1878, when for the first time within fliving memory English art decisively announced its existence as a school, and a school capable of producing pictures ranking as masterpieces by the side of the masterpieces of Frence, and Beigium and Anstriz. They opposed, or

if they did not oppose they refused to support, the men to whose energy that triumph of English art was due. It did not begin with Leighton, it is true, but Leighton in the end put himself at the head of it in his official capacity and with all the personal zeal of a man who meant to succeed; and who did. The resistance he had to overcome, the sluggishness he had to animate, the ridiculous susceptibilities he had to soothe, was then, as now, the evidence of the narrow spirit of which this exhibition offers the singular examples I have mentioned; and many others which I refrain from mentioning.

Of the other foreigners, our countryman, Mr. Sargent, is perhaps the most conspicuous, and his portrait of Mrs. Henry White is not so badly hung as to indicate any special dislike of his nationality. It is, if I may say so, a pendant to Bougnereau's La Nuit, looking down on you from a similar elevation on the opposite side of the arched east door of Gallery No. 7. At this height a full-length portrait cannot be seen to advantage, but it is seen. Bouguereau, moreover, is perhaps the French master to whom Mr. Sargent owes least. The contrast between their styles is very marked; yet Mr. Sargent is in art a Frenchman to his very finger tips, and never could have painted this very clever portrait had be not studied and lived in Paris. It is not, they say, one of Mr. Sargent's good years. He is not fortunate in his Grosvenor Gallery picture, nor, as some of the Frenchmen think, at the Salon. This portait of Mrs. White is nevertheless, a work which no ordinary hand could have done. Mr. Sargent's subject is almost as Parisian as himse if, and he had to translate upon canvas that indefinable something which belongs to the Parisienne, or to her of foreign birth, on whom Paris has breathed its own air, and on no one else. It is not precisely distinction, though of distinction (especially in Lord Coleridge's sense) there is no lack. Perhaps the quality may be left to explain itself, as it will easily do to any one who looks for it in this likeness. Much else to admire will be found if he looks; cleverness of tone, cleverness of handling which at times amounts to brilliancy, and an arrangement of drapery and background that set

and élancé figure. Another American name of distinction is that of Mr. Alfred Parsons, whose "After Work" comes near to being skyed in Gallery No. 4. Mr. Parsons has chosen to send his best and most characteristic work this year to the Grosvenor, where it is duly honored in the hanging, and heartily admired by critics and public alike. Yet this present example of sound tandscape art deserved a more cordial hospitality in Burlington House. Mr. Parsons is a painter who takes his art seriously. If there were more such among Englishmen, landscape might be held in better esteem by the Academy, which notoriously discourages it. This "After Work" is not poetic; if you like, it has more of the spirit of Daubigny, or even Courbet, than of Corot; but the artist has done the the task he set himself with loyalty throughout; with equal justice to every part of his subject; and the unity of his picture is in striking contrast to the sprawling uncertainties which are the main merits of more than one foolish landscape to which wise Academicians have accorded the honors of the

Three slight pieces, not without promise, by Mr Vezin, also an American, nephew to the distinmished actor, may be seen by those who will bout for them. Mr. Boughten's "Field Handmaiden" and "Village Below the Sand Dunes" are both Dutch studies, of which the former is by far the nost interesting piece. But Mr. Boughton can answer, and it became necessary to explain to the hardly be claimed in these days as an American. He has even ceased to paint American subjects, which may be one reason why he is not this year thought to be in his usual force. If he is less mannered and less monotoneus, he is also less quaint and charming than he has been, and than he doubtless will show himself again. G. W. S.

COTTAGE LIFE IN NEWPORT.

NEWFORT, May 18,-Newport will be apt to suffer in consequence of the many failures in New-York of late. It is not likely, however, that the season will be a failure, as many cottages have been rented. There are many unrented houses in the market to-day. It is exected that nearly three hundred cottage-owners will ocupy their own cottages.

The engarement is announced here of Miss Read, laughter of General J. Meredith Read, of New-York, to Mr. Stoll, of New-York, who has a coltage here. The engagement is also announced of Mis-Jennie Gibert,

Francis Rives Newbold and wife, Bishop Potter and family and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson of New-York, and harles J. Peterson have arrived at their cottages.

its, Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, and John

Venyer Cottage in Berkeley-ave, S. W. Pomeroy, of New-York, who has a cottage here, strived to-day. He and his family recently returned from I has been decided to have a reunion of the sons and

ugaters of Newport on July 4. Dr. William Appleton, of Boston, is at the Howard Cot-

Orden Mills, of New-York, will occupy the cottage

wared by W. W. Tueiler, of Boston, sub-let to blin by Cor olios Vanderbilt, who has occupied it, for several sea sons. Mr. Millis had rented General James H. Van owner, who has already moved luto it.

J. H. Bowditen, C. M. Howe, J. Reinhold, of Boston; Alexander T. Oakey and D. Edgar, of New-York; F. Alerd, R. Prignot and Louis Ahnon, of Paris; J. W. Jones, of England : Lieutenant Aaron Ward, of the Navy ; R. A. Fisher and D. W. J. Hutton, of Philadelphia; H. Au ick, of the Navy; J. P. Seitard and Miss Seitard, of Cal fornia, and J. W. Haselburst and wife, of Chicago, are a he Aquaineck House. H. L. Willoughby and family, of New-York, have ar-ived at their costage at Coddington Point.

W. H. Osgood, of New-York, has leased "Rosevale" in gauself-ave. Gorbam Bacon, of New-York, will occupy Mrs. De Blots's corrain Bacon, of New-York, will occupy Mrs. De Blots's corract at Globs ave. and Thomes-st. Ross R. Winans and Ismity of Baltimore, who have not been here for several seasons, will occupy the Winans villa at Castle Hit. G. G. Haven, of New-York, whose villa in Bellevue-ave. s about completed, is in town. Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn, of Providence, has arrived at her ottage on Halidon Hill. The schooner yachts. Haze, and Cliq and the steam

cottage on Halidon Hill.

The scheoner yachts Haze and Clio and the steam yacht Magnolia, owned by Fairman Rogers of Philadelphia, have been in the narbor this week.

The sloop yacht Adelina, now in the harbor, has been sold to New-York yachtsmen.

THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 17.-The recent xcitement, in Wall Street circles and the failures caused y unwise speculations will no doubt have some effect ersant with sea-side affairs say the season will be an rted before June 30. Colonel E. S. Green, real estate enler at Long Branch, says that cottages are not rent ig as well now as they were two weeks ago, but the deand for them is still good. The hotel proprietors of ong Branch say their rooms are still reuting well.

Mrs. M. Chambers, of Philadelphia, has rented a ottage at Grand and Asbury aves., Asbury Park. George W. Childs, proprietor of The Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, will have charge of the services at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Chapel at Elberon the coming season as usual.

George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will occupy his own cottage at Cape May City this year.

Governor Leon Abbett and family, of New-Jersey, have taken apartments at the Scarboro, Long Branch.

The Clover Cinb of Philadelphia will be given a reception at the Berkeley Arms, at Berkeley, during the summer.

immer. The Rev. Dr. Galloway, of Newton, N. J., has erected

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER | first return was in 231 minutes, the bird entering the loft four minutes later. The average speed was 1,251 yards. A GOOD DAY FOR SAIL AND OAR. THE HARLEM FULL OF BOATS-WHITE WINGS IN

THE SOUND-COMING REGATIAS. Everybody who could get hold of a boat, or anything that would float, seemed to be on the water yes terday, and the capacity of boat-house keepers was taxed to the uttermost. There was a large sprinkling of women out, and the bright colors of their dress were supplemented by the uniforms of the various boat clubs, all of which had their regular racing crew out for practice, in addition to a large number of members who were out simply for ore. The elevated railroad trains were crowded with passengers on their up trips, and the small steamers plying between Harlem Bridge and High Bridge had nore passengers than they could carry, and in some instances were crowded to the danger point. In the middle of the afternoon High Bridge was black with people. There was no pretence of observing the Excise aw and beer was flowing freely. The Metropolitan, Nassau, Grameroy, Nonparell, Friendship and Union Boat clubs were well represented on the Hariem. The Metropolitan, Nonpareil and Friendship clubs got out their eight-oared barges in the afternoon and pulled round to Oak Point.

The regular annual regatta of the Harlem Rowing As-The regular annual regatta of the Hariem Rowing Association is set dewn for June 3. There will be contests
for eight, six and four oared shells, six and four oared
gigs, double sculls and sonior and junior singles. Cups
and banners will be given to the winners. The regatta
is open to all amateur rowing clubs, and a number of cutries have been received from out-of-town clubs. Nearly
all the Hariem River clubs have entered crews for the
Passaic River regatta, which is to be held on May 30. The
Evidenthylic Club is an expension.

oos and Charles E. Courtney.

At Oak Point there was a crowd of nearly 5,000 people.

At Oak Point there was a crowd of nearly 5,000 people.

At Oak Point there was acrowd of nearly 5,000 people. The water on the championship course was as smooth as could be desired, and Wallace Ross took his customary practice spin over the course both in the morning and afternoon. In the morning he was accompanied by Gaisel and Pilkington, and in the afternoon Hosmer went with him over the course.

Throughout the day there was a steady breeze from the northwest, and every yacht belonging to the Harlem, Knickerbocker and Eclipse clubs that could be got ready was put in commission, crews were shipped, and long cruises were taken. In some instances the yachts cruised as far up as Whitestone and Glen Cove. The Hudson River, East River, Fusshing Bay and Long Island Sound were doited with white sails. Among the boats that were out were the George B. Deane, Sasqua, Grace, Nettie Thorp, Liftie Deane, Jaquita, Daisy, Arrow, Emily, Annue, Gussie, Lila, Peerless, Dora K. and Minnie, of the Harlem Yacht Chut; the Nettie, Reckless, Nimrod, Surf, Gil Blas, and Lina of the Kniekerbocker Yacht Club, and the Unknown, Thorn, Bisek Joke, Metamora, Ella T, and catboat Minnie of the Eclipse Yacht Club.

All the clubs are actively preparing for their spring off to the full the attraction of this delicate face

History John Club.

All the clubs are actively preparing for their spring regatias. The Eclipse will have its opening sail next Sunday. The Knekerbockers will hold their annual regatia on May 30. They have chartered an Iron Steamboat to foliow the race, and will land their passengers in time for the Ross-Courtney race. The finciem Yacht Club will hold its regatia on June 12, and the East River Yacht Club on June 16.

There were few accidents. Two members of the Union Club, James McCarthy and "Gua" Snyder started for Oak Point in a pair cared gig. The gig filled with water shortly after they got through the Kills and they had to swim to Fort Morris. The boat was afterward rescued. The yacht Niurod, of the Knickerbocker Club, belonzing to Charles Mott, of Gien Cove, was caugint by a flaw of The yacht Niurod, of the Knickerbocker Club, belonzing to Charles Mott, of Gleu Cove, was caught by a flaw of wind and capsized, throwing Mr. Mott and three friends who were with him late the water. They were rescued and the Niurod was towed ashore by a passing steam nameh. The Gussie, of the Harlem Yacht Club, solit her main sail as she was making fast to the float at Oak Paint.

NEW-YORK AND LOUISVILLE NINES AHEAD. RECORDS OF THE LEAGUE AND AMERICAN BASE-BALL ASSOCIATIONS.

The New-York Baseball club is still in the ead for the League championship, having won twelve out of thirteen games played. The Boston club is a close econd with the same number of games won, but with one more defeat. Providence is third and Philadelphia fourth. The Western clubs bring up the rear. Judging from the games already played the pennant ought to go o one of the Eastern cinbs, as they have shown in much setter form than their Western brethren. The New-York tine have made the greater number of baschits, while nine have made the greater number of obschits, while they stand near the front in Heiding. The New-York and Phindelphia clubs have secred the greater number of runs, each making 104. The Chicago club is second in batting, but it has made more fielding errors than any of the League clubs. The Providence club has done the best fleiding, but so far has shown rather weak at the bat. The full record to date is as follows:

Clubs.	York	B	іфонсо	delphia	10	63	land	110	Mon	n Played
New-York Poston Providence Philadelphia Buralo Chicago Cleveland Detroit	0001000	0 0 0 1	0 0 2 1 1 0	0 0 0 1 3 1 0	. Nama .000	2 3 1 0 0	4 3 1 2 0 0	4 3 3 2 0 0 0	12 10 10 7 8 4 2 1	1
Games Lost	1	2	4	5	10	. 3	10	12	53	1

hits, errors and games this season:	piayea	oy eacu	League c	100 80 13
Clube.	Runs.	Pase	Crrots.	Cames
New York Philadelphia Poster Chicago Pravidence tuffile Detroit	104 94 87 68	134 127 127 130 84 94 76	71 92 61 144 63 121 106 105	1
In the American Ass	ociation	race t	he Louis	rille elu

The Misses Orden, of New-York, have taken the leads with St. Louis second and the Metropolitan club of this city, third. The brooklyn club is eighth in the race. The Metropolitan nine are playing a good game, and probably will improve their position this week. The erneinly have a monopoly of the lead, at present the Metropolitan, Baltimore and Athletic nines as up. The Eastern and Western clubs have not y together. The new clubs that were admitted to it Dr. William Appleton, of Boston, is at the Howard Cottage in Kay-st.

Robert Lane, W. F. Lane and A. W. Rowe, of Philadelpins, J. M. Percival, of New-York, and H. C. Mortimer, of

C†ubs.	Louisville.	St Louis	Metropolitan	Baltimore	Athletie	Columbus	Classian	Brooklyn	Alleghony	Washington	Toledo	Indianapolis	Games Won	Games Played
Louisville	ı	G	0	0	0	3	0	0.	0	0	0	2	11	13
St. Louis	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	10	18
Metropolitan	0	0		ī	0	Ü	Ü	13	6	12	0	0	10	13
Taltimore	10	0	3		B	Ü.	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	12
Athl tio	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	(4)	2	0	0	7	12
Columbus	1	1	0	0	0		4	0	0	0	0	0	6	13
Cincinnati	11	10	0	0	()	2		0	0	0	10	2	6	11
Brooklyn	U	0	0	2	Ü	0	0		ö	43	0	10	5	11
Allegheny	0.	0	0	0	1	0	6	4		49	ů.	0	5	124
Washing ton	.0	0	1	0	1	()	0	1	0		0	0	3	11
Teledo	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	2	7
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	α	11	o	1	10
Games Lost	2	8,	4	5	b.	7	5	6	8	18	5	9,	72	

The New-York nine will play against the Providence the sew-tork nine will play against the Provincince in floaton clubs this week, and great interest is monisated in the meetings. The Boston nine will play their rest game at the Polo Grounds on Thursday. It is generally thought that if the home nine defeat the Boston nine bey will have clear salling for the championship penders.

nant.
Games were played yesterday as follows: In Chicago—
Sational S, Chicago I.
In Indianapolis—Cincinnati 5, Indianapolis I.
In Chicago—Lindianati—Chicago—Lindianapolis I.
In Chicago—Columbus S, Louisville 5.
In Columbus—Columbus S, Louisville 5.

FLIGHTS OF HOMING PIGEONS,

The second race of the season arranged by the Hudson Homing Pigeon Club was flown vectorday the start being made from Newport, Penn., at 8:27 a. m. The entry was of sixty-one birds, but of these two es caped from the basket on Saturday morning, arriving at the Opitz loft before noon of that day. Both were regu larly registered and countermarked, and bore evidence of having come a journey from a distance. Of the re mainder, the majority were reported by countermarks at Husson loft were not timed and the timer's report from the Goldman loft was not received. The best record to

	Tn	Loft.	Time out Minutes.	Distance, Miles.	Average Speed, Yards.
Van Morse Alich Van Morse Van Morse Van Morse Van Morse Bailard Bailard Opita Van Morse Ballard Ballard	1	2.024 1.52 2.084 2.084 2.09 2.15 2.174 2.174 2.25 2.26 2.264	2154 205 2214 2214 2215 2216 2216 232 235 238 288 328 5	164 5-16 155% 164 5-16 164 5-16 164 5-16 164 5-16 164 12 164 11-16 164 5-16 164 5-16	1,44 1,33 1,30 1,30 1,20 1,24 1,25 1,24 1,23 1,21 1,20

of Brooklyn; J. R. Husson, New York, 15; and A. A.

The record thus obtained was:

Time out.

Ti

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES. INDICATIONS OF A SUCCESSFUL WERK AT THE PIM-LICO TRACK.

BALTIMORE, May 18 .- The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico will begin on Tuesday, and there is every indication that it will be of more than ordinary interest. The track is in splendid condition, and the steeple chase course is dry and covered by a better turf than ever before. There will be five races each day and all the stakes are well filled. About 140 horses are now at Pimileo, and they are generally in good condition. A large number of people visited the track to-day, and the horses were worked throughout the entire day. The following stables are present to take part in the several contests: Oden Bowie-Compensation Nettle, Mac, Bessie, Empress and seven others; Whittaker & Berry-Lady Dean, Congaree and Koree; T. W. Doswell-Torpedo, Pericles, Bellefield, Sun Maid an three others; Clapham Smith-Coraline, Rigal, Mystic, Mineral and Botheration-Mabel Colt; Davis & Hall-Ella Warfield, War Eagle, Performer, Vinton, Rosiere and four others; C. W. Medinger-Old Liz, Pet, Emma, Fairmount, and four others; Harry Howard-Tonkaway; P. Toblin-Inconstant and Nickel; Mr. Kelso-Rica, Heel and Tos, Water Lid; Valley Porgo and four others; M. J. Daly-Mark, Mike's Pride, Cambius, El Captain and three others; Wyndham Walden-Welcher, Tolu, Ghost King, Tom, Luiu B. and eight others; Percy Benn-Pasha, Secret and Woester; William Garth-Shamrock; Joseph McMahon-Kate Cronin, Joe Mitchell, Hilarity, Wandering and Swift; W. L. Scott-Florio, Biue Grass Belle, Referee, Blast and six others; P. Lorillard, fr.—Nimrod, Perception, True Blue Illy Allasa and two others; J. J. Carroll-Annie G., Solitaire, Polonia and Lost Cause; J. E. McDonald-Hassan, Woolly, Douglass and Murmur; James Shields-Baily, Colonel Watson and Solomon; P. J. Flynn-Beaverwick, Coinage, Glenarm, Lizzie Flynn and a two-year-old colt on Mortimer; Excelsior Stables-Quebec and Abraham; J. F. Walden-Democrat, Cumnins, Welchman and Wasp; C. W. Pettingill-Duke of Montalble, Fair Count, Constantina and another; Jeter Walden-Antrin, Chickadee, Flower of Meath, Patapsco, Blue Bell, Marmaduke and Pearl Thorn. others; C. W. Medinger-Old Liz, Pet, Emma, Fairmount

A HEAVY TRACK AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May 18.-It rained here this afternoon, and a wet night is probable, making a prospec of a heavy track for to-morrow's races.

THE NEW-ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

THE GOVERNMENT TO BE WELL REPRE-SENTED.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS BY THE VARIOUS DE PARTMENTS TO MAKE EXHAUSTIVE EXHIBITS.

Washington, May 18,-In conformity with the President's order, the Board of Representatives of epartments, created to prepare exhibits and represent the United States Government at the World's Exposition in New-Orleans, met at the State Department, Saturday, and organized. The following is an outline of exhibit to be made by the several executive departments: The Department of State will exhibit samples of coston, wool and cosmos fibres, and of the fabrics made from them in all parts of the world, with statistics of markets, styles, ruling prices and demand. This exhibit will be arranged in continental groups to represent the five great goo graphical divisions of the world's commerce and the of the surplus natural and manufactured products in each group and of their present ratio of distribution among other countries; also full details of their imports of every description. The salient features of this department's exhibit will be its illustration of the peaceful and economical work of the diplomatic and consular service. Efforts will be made to secure from the leading commercial nations model exhibits of their mer-chant marine, in competition with the best efforts of the shippullers of the United States. A preclating the importance of such an exhibition, the ent of the World's Exposition has determined to offer a handsome award to the successful competitor. The Treasury Department will exhibit the works of its

everal bureaus on an extensive scale. Among these are the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of the Coast Survey, of the Lighthouse Board, of the Life Saving Service of Customs and Internal Revenue. All these will be

fully and practically illustrated. The War Department will exhibit models illustrating the various work of the Engineer Bureau, such as torpodoes for protecting channels and harbors from invasion. models of methods of submarine mining and all outfits and appurtenances of military engineer field service. The Ordnance Bureau exhibit will include every variety of artillery and small arms, of fuses and projectiles, from those in use before the Revolution to the latest improve ments of the present day. The manufacture of gun and metallic cartridges will be flitstrated by machinery in operation. The Quartermaster's Bureau will filustrate operation. The Quartermaster's Bureau will illustrate the dispatch with which military uniforms can be made, and will present an interesting veterinary exhibit. The Signal Service work in war and peace will be illustrated by all the apparatus of field service, and by exhibits of the methods of the Weather Bureau. The Medical Bureau exhibit will comprise all requisitions of the autgeon's office for garrison and field hospitals, and for the ransportation and care of sick and wounded soldiers. The Navy Department will exhibit every variety of ordnance and small arms used in service and those that have been superseded. Its display

of artillery and machine guns will illustrate the succesectite will be shown; also Farmer's dynamo-electric mamodern; samples of rope and cordage, of clothing, pro-visions, and all things belonging to the supply depart-

meet will be exhibited.

The Post Office Department will place a handsomely-

The Post Office Department will place a handsomelyequipped office in practical operation at the Exposition,
and will exhibit a postal railway car and all appliances of
the mail department. It will also have machinery in motion making envelopes and atamps.

The Department of the Interior will exhibit a great
variety of objects collected by the Indian Bureau, illustrative of aboriginal life and cusions and of the
gradual progress of the red men from barbarism.
The Patent office display will consist of groups of modeis showing chronosogically the advances in steam engineering, in cotion spinning and in other industries, due
to the ingenuity of American inventors. The exhibit of
the Geological survey will comprise minerals, ores and
rocks from every State and Fercitory; gigantic and interesting fossils of extinct animals and plauts discovered
in many parts of the United states; relief models of the
most important mointain systems of North America,
with models of the principal extinct volcances; models most important mountain systems of North America with models of the principal extinct volcanoes; model of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, of the Yosemite Va. of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, of the Yosemite Val-ley, of the Yellowstone Park; phano of the Constock and other noted American times and mining districts, and models of the great lakes of the country. The Bu-reau of Ethnology will exhibit models of ancient Pueblos and cliff dwellings still existing in the Southweat, with a large collection of relies illustrating the lite and conditions of the Indians and pre-historic Inhabitants of that section.

The Bureau of Education will exhibit sets of its publi-cations, with maps based on the statistical stips of the

The Bureau of Education will exhibit sets of the publications, with maps based on the statistical attas of the tenth census, showing the distribution of wealth and illeracy; articles illustrating school architecture, such as rodels of primitive log and Southwestern adobe schoolsouses, with all grades, up to the best High School out is

r odels of primitive log and Southwestern adobe schoolhouses, with all grades, up to the best High School builhig; second furniture, apparatus and textbooks; exhibits
of elementary instruction, from the kindergarten upward; manuscripts and handwork from pupils of Indian
normal schools; instructions of accountary instruction by
pupils work; higher education shown by histories of
colleges and professional schools, with photographs of
buildings and grounds, methods of conveying information
to the olind, to deaf mutes and to the feeble-minded.

The Department of Justice will canibit statistics of this
Department, and sectional charts showing changes in
crime marking the progress of civilization,
The Department of Agriculture has instructed
Professor filey, its outonologist, to make an exhaustive exhibit of all insects destructive to vegetation, with a collection of all proved devices for preventing their ravages. The botanist will collect all old and
new grasses of the United States, taking them from the
fields and exhibiting them in sheaves of full length. He
will show the economical plants of this and other lands,
yielding dies, gums, starch, sugar, fibres and drugs, also
those used in making condiments and beverages. The
chemist's exhibit will comprise sorchum and the sugar
beet, with their products, examples of all phases of this
department will be completely illustrated.

The smithsonian institution will nave exhibits from the
several divisions of the National Museum. The first will
represent every species of American food flah by life
size casts and by specimens preserved in alcohol. The
process employed by the United states Fish Commissize casts and by specimens preserved in alcohol. The
process employed by the United states Fish Commissize casts and by specimens preserved in alcohol. The
process employed by the United states Fish Commissize casts and by specimens preserved in alcohol. The
process employed by the United states Fish Commission for securing and hatching eggs and
transportin process employed by the United states Fish Commission for securing and hatching eggs and transporting young fish, with all the implements, apparatus and transport apphances of this department, will be shown in detail. Every variety of fishing tackle used throughout the world, from the crudest savage devices to the latest inventions of civilization, will be exhibited. Photographs of fishermen pursuing their calling, of their homes, of their manifold methods of proparing their catch for market, of their boats and fishing craft and of everything connected with their lives and surroundings, will be displayed, together with life-size figures of fishermen of all nations clad in their peculiar costumes. The evolution of ships from primitive crudity to the present perfection will be filiastrated by a collection of handsome modes, to which all nations have contributed. The Albatross, one

will be illustrated by a collection of handsome modes, to which all nations have contributed. The Albatross, one of the largest and best equipped steamers of the Fish Commission, will be anchored at the Exposition wharf as an exhibit. Colonel McDonald's flab-way, a recent invention, will be shown. Preserved game, animals and birds will form a collective exhibit, together with everything used by hunters and trappers, whether civilized or savage. With these will be representatives of every species of hunting dog.

savage. With these will be representatively species of hunting dog.

The Society of American Taxidermists will be invited to contribute a large group of birds, mammals and repriles to the display. The geological exhibit of the Smithsonian will be systematic and comprehensive. With it will be an extensive metallurgical collection; also American building and on amental stones in various forms.

AT THE ACADEMY.—Mrs. Tallowwick (wife of ninent drysalter): "What's that big picture, James!" usband: "Flight into Egypt." (Lady looks wondergiy.) "Hinoident in the War of the Soudarn, my dear, Husband: "Flightingly.) "Hinciden Bo doubt."—|Fun. ONLY FANCY!-Duet of Daughters: "Oh, Pa!

Castle. 11.581, 2111, 155 5.16 1,202

Time was not taken at the Sigior loft.

Six birds owned by J. Iverson, of Brooklyn, were liberated in Newport, Penn., yesterday for public record. The

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CLAIMS FOL PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

the Editor of The Tribune Sin: Can you inform me why the Government does not liquidate the claims of those who returned proprietary stamps which they had on hand on July 1 ! have applied repeatedly for a statement, but can get no attafaction. Is there no available fund for this purpose, or is further legislation necessary ! SUBSCRIBER. or is further legislation necessary I New-York, May 17, 1884.

(Internal Revenue officers say that a very arge number of stamps were returned under the provisions of the act of Congress. They were sen Washington from all parts of the country. in some cases attempts were made to obtain the money on used stamps, careful scrutiny has been necessary. The act made no provision for the employment of additional clerks, and the large amount of labor required has been done by the regular force of clerks in addition to their other duties. Delays have, therefore, been inevitable, but the Bureau is beginning to pay these claims,-Ed.]

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to suggest, in connection

with the recent trouble at Princeton and Hamilton, that

the difficulty may be deeper than a mere isolated difference between these students and their professors. Young men as they enter the different colleges through out the country are nearly alike. The treshman as he enters Amberst is not very different from his brother freshman at Williams or Hamilton. But in a few months or in a year or two, there is a change. Upon what he considers an infraction of his rights, the Hamilton stulent " bolts "; at Williams he wants to do so but does not dare: 'at Amherst he neither" bolis" nor wishes to. This state of things does not change with the different lasses. It is peculiar and uniform in each college. Such a marked difference is not the result of chance. stitutions named represent three systems. Williams has a "strong" government. There are unquestionably men " or boys who need it. It is doubtful however whether it is the best system to apply to the whole body of college students, even though softened in the applica tion by personal relations between the students and faculty. At Amherst and Cornell the opinion of the students is respected; relations of triendship and confidence setween the faculty and students are sought by the pro essors themselves. It is in the third class of collonly that serious trouble arises. These seem to try to puly the "strong" method—that of making boys of hose who in many cases are actually men, carning their wan livelihood and working their way. By reason, how-ver, of weakness in the application, or of a higher sense f self-ussertion among the students, we frequently hear

these boys or "men" in question, at Princeto Now these boys or "men" in question, at Princeton and Hamilton, in asserting themselves may have had, itse the storled animal that tried issue with the locomolive, more pluck than judgment; but let me explain a
title closer. The published accounts say that the differment one case arose from the belief that a system of
spionage was being maintained; in the other, that the
case of propriety of the students was violated by a conmuance of the regular college work while an old and
conored professor, a former president of the college, lay
load across the campus. Young men who take issue
with their professors on subjects like these may be unwise,
that their professors an authority of the college
with their professors and subjects like these may be unwise,
the first professor of the college when the college
with the college with the college
when the college was a college
when the college
when t it is hardly a matter upon which to impeach the

manhood.

It may be said that in one of these cases the students have partially, in the other wholly "backed down." Very well. But if they had had perfect confidence in the faculty's wisdom and honor, or if there had been such mutual relation that the matters at issue might have been fairly discussed or explained, the trouble would not have happened at all. AN ALUMNUS OF HAMILTON. Medden, Mass., May 16, 1884.

HOW TO PREVENT LARGE FIRES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: The recent fire in Worth-st., is the only one of any magnitude that has occurred in what was the original area called the Dry-Goods district since 1879 The building was what would be rated a good and sub stantial structure, the occupants were unexceptionable and the rating for fire premium was fair for this districts which, by the way, has been a profitable one for companies that have been free up terwriters for the last five years; the advanced rates of premium since 1879 have been toubled in this part of the city since that date, and it is well known that in this particular part of the district it has been difficult to get satisfactory insurance to cover the property stored. This has led to unusual care on the part of owners, such as providing steam pumps, the placing of buckets filled with water in convenient parts of the building, and to make a special inspection of al the heating apparatus at stated hours of the day and night, by both a day and night watch, hired for that purpose. The occupant of this building used all these precautions except one, and that a special night watch, to go upon duty at the hour of closing th warehouse, and to make the inspection of the whole premises at least three times in the night, and to touch the indicator every half-hour during the service so as to furnish evidence that there has been no dereliction of

The writer belongs to a firm that has adopted all these precautions for many years, and at an annual expense of \$1,200 for the night watch alone. and has had no difficulty in finding reliable person to perform the office, and is a firm believer that if owners of a large amount of property stored in any one building were generally to employ a night watch, and pay liberally for the service, the large loss of property by fires would be exceptional, and the rates of premiums in course would be exceptional, and the rates of premiums in course of time be profitable at half what they now are. The loss by this fire alone would pay for 250 watchmen for one year, or for excity for three years' service. If our Board of Underwriters would establish a bureau for the examination of applicants as proper or fit men to act as hight watchmen, and issue certificates of competency, and crant 25 per cent of from the rates fixed upon by the Board to all that employed this service, it would serve a better purpose than all the regulations as to height of buildings, copings, iron shutters, or area.

New York, May 17, 1884.

New-York, May 17, 1884.

CHICAGO OVER SUPPLIED WITH LABOR. To the Editor of The Tribuna. Stu: Chicago is no longer in her formative

sected. Her business fields are occupied and organized Many business men could use more capital to advantage, but the time has passed when a new man without capital don't seem to understand this change, but they come here in an ever increasing stream, because of the success of gration of the world seem to be directed here. Foreigners of all nations, and Americans, all seem to think this the most favored spot. The foreigners seem to have the best of it, because they generally have trades, and are willing to labor in building, and improving the city. Canadians come from a country where wages rule low, and are content with small returns. Their school system places the without trailes as competitors, with the native American youth, who rarely has a trade, for clerical positions. The result is, the supply is many times greater than the demand, and the one who will work the cheapest gets the place; and the spectale is presented of a serambic for places, at wages young Americans would hardly accept friends and acquaintances, and where their necessary expenses are much less and their comforts greater.

The past has been a winter of great suffering and pri wation in Calcaro. Many thousands, the papers say ration in Chicago. Many thousands, the papers say 20,000, but 50,000 is nearer the mark, have been out of employment. Chicago has now a population of 700,000. Its growth has been the wooder of the world. It has been founded upon the equally rapid and wonderful growth and development, of the great. Northwest. And with the tendency to crowd to prosperous places, it has out-grown its wants. There are already as many people here as will be wanted for a year or two, even if the growth and prosperity of its supporting territory, should continue as fast as ever. Every new man who comes benefits the city in one sense, he helps to keep its cost of doing business down, by keeping wares low: but in andoing business down, by keeping wages low; but in another he works an injury. If the prosperity of a city is measured not by its number, nor by the presperity of the comparatively few who control its business, but by its

HOW THE ENGLISH LOOK FOR TYNAMITE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Remembering the unreasonable and intemperate manner in which The London Times and other British journals have lately abused the American natio because of the illegal existence of dynamite in England. I venture to send some account of the gross laxity of the Customs' examination of passengers' baggage when the City of Rome landed at Liverpool on the 28th of April

I dare say we were an honest looking company and

that we were as honest as we looked. But I assert that a hundred pounds of dynamite might apparently have been hundred pounds of dynamite might apparently have been smuggled in amongst us without let or hisdrance on the part of ther Majesty's officials. Their examination was of the most superficial character—Indeed, so far as I could observe, they did little more than open the trunks and close them again. My own sontained a volume of Tennyson which they selzed, but they did not even open five separate boxes that filled the lower part of the trunk. These were filled with nothing more destructive than fruit preserves, but they might have contained dynamite enough to blow the huge pile of Windsor Casile to the skies.

**ERECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER enough to blow the huge skies. London, May 2, 1884.

FOLLOW S. JTCH PRECEDENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Is it not about time for the State of New-York to try to send to State Prison some persons who seem to be guilty of great frauds. causing great loss and suffering by entrapping people into their wild schemes, blind pools, etc., etc.! They send bankers and bank officers to prison in Scotland and in New-Jersey; why not try what effect a trial of it in our State would have in preventing future suffering to the public!

NOT A VICTIM.

New-York, May 13, 1884.

THE FASHIONS.

DRESSES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. MATERIALS, COLORS, PATTERNS AND PRICES-COM. MENCEMENT-DAY COSTUMES-FOR THE LITTLE

The latest dress fabrics and designs show a

tal absence of uniformity, a graceful mingling of lace, flowers, ribbons, and soft fabries; before these, dismal plaids, stiff stripes and perfectly plain materials disappear. There is excess of embroidery, especially elaborate in the soft nun's veiling of pale blue or rose color. These are arranged with three flounces, in which white lace is inserted in medallions or deep points embroidered with white floss silk, and there are other subroidered draperies to form the entire costume. The flounces border the skirt, which is plain, and in some instances the overskirt is dotted over with embroidered spots or figures in white. Again, the embroidery is done in two shades of one color, as in blue or rose or gold. A pale rose color veiling has the deep lace points weren in the edge of the skirt. Seven yards of the plain fabric accompany it. Another style of this material is strewn with velvet designs in relief, on cream, with red, pale écru with dark blue, brown or mushroom; others are embroiderd with chenille. The silky pongees are elaborately embroidered in strong contrasts of color. Tabliers may be used for a side panel or any other fanciful purpose. The designs in dark red or blue show feathery elemetts [in graceful sprays] or seaweed; in others innecolote arching ferns, grouped with some large tropical flower.

The exquisite white China silks are hand embroidered in two shades of pale blue flowers and light gray shaded foliage; little dots of white silk, worked in relief over the slik. Two pieces of plain silk accompany this, making altogether twenty-one yards of material for the dress, which is duplicated in three other colors and costs \$175. Some extremely fine and soft India pongees are embroifered in pieces for trimming, also on the fronts in waite floss and shaded in colors to match the ground. For drapertes, the embroidery is several inches wide. The latest colors used are résédu, rose, delicate blue, pearl, and faint green grounds, over which trail the silken embrolderies. The soft Corah silks are closely covered over the creamy grounds with red and black quaint designs, or blue with green, gold, dark red, black and pale

WOOL FABRICS. Regarding the fine wool fabries, the India costumes are

blue like Mosala

ashioned after the rich fabrics of the Middle Ages tiffened with gold. The portion intended for the skirt is bordered with fine chenille in antique floral designs on a web of gold. The jacket is outlined with the accessories on cloth of gold to correspond. The prominent colors are wood, brown, and gray, the gold shining through the raised work of chenille. One of the finest of the wool fabries is French foule. This is covered with set designs of velvet, a shade darker than the ground, Pale amber and creamy pongees of China are covered with Oriental designs of a different shade woven in the fabric. Exquisitely fine repped pongees are strewn with flowers, over salmon, pale plak, wood color, and blue, with gold shadings, gray with pink, and pink with black

The mobair lustre fabrics of a decade or so ago are revived; the smooth, gray surface is strewn with small block and other designs to colors. These make inexpensive and excellent traveling costumes, including the pensive and excellent traveling costumes, including the duster, and cost \$1.50 a yard. For mountain or occan travel come new Scotch cheviota, very soft and warm, with mixed check designs; and for the seasods is the soft white English yachting cloth, thirty inches wide, rather like the Kajah French cloth of last season, not so wide, but heavier. Pretty gros grains of every color, including checks, are within the reach of moderate incomes for fifty cents a yard, and for useful variety men's fabrics are setzed upon in the way on duch or dark colors for feminine waistcoats and trimmings. The dark ground is brightened with tiny figures of red of gold. This is something like place and costs \$2 a yard. So great is the fancy for changeable fabrics, that even the lineus partake of the shifting colors like the costlicts of the glace stiks. These are also brocaded and combined with the plainer material.

ARRANGEMENT OF MATERIALS. Never has fashion been more liberal with her votaries

n regard to the arrangement of materials. The figured abric serves either for the skirt or the upper portion of the dress. In a skirt of pla n material, for instance, before it is pleated its whole length is trimmed with a band of the figured stuff; then it is all laid in pleats from walst to edge: the draperies or the overskirt are of the figured, and the basque may be according to fancy, or the front may be tucked, and two large deep box-pleats form the fulness bkhind. Some of these costumes have large detached pieces of jet and chenfile or all jet paslarge detached pieces of jet and chenille or all jet passementeries, placed on the pleats, and there is also a
great deal of jetted net and lace used.

The rivalry between the waistonat and the Molière
front or plastron is satisfactorily arranged between the
slender and those who are the reverse. The Molière
fronts are really suitable for both, for the waistcont reveals what is intended to be concealed, and is only suitable for the very slender. A pretty fancy is to have the
Molière cods, instead of being roiled uniter, gracefully
drawn apart just below the waist, and thence made to
form a careless drapery to fasten beneath the back
drapery.

FOR COMMENCEMENT-DAY

FOR COMMENCEMENT-DAY The graduating dress is no longer confined to white,

or are extravagant prices paid for the occasion, when sch oue is allowed the privilege of selecting whatever is becoming and suitable for the person and the purse. The delicate tints of nun's veiling, soft India muslin, the dainty Swiss muslia, with cushion-raised dots, are all equally appropriate and the prices surprisingly low. So with the imitation laces that no one objects to wearing; these are set on in several pleated flounces, or ruffles, three on the front, two at the back,-in event of the material being mull or muslin,-the front drapery extending to the top of the upper flounce, which extends over the hips and terminates in a long careless drapery that touches the upper flounce at the back the full walst opening V shape is gathered into a belt. The close abow sleeves are finished with lace ruffles. Other styles may be tucked, if a tinted muslin with a trimming of Oriental or Escurial lace, and a satin Surah beit for the waist. The tucks of this skirt and the corsact should be horizontal on the lower part of the skirt in front, and the apron is draped carelessly across and hid-den behind in the box pleats hid the entire length of the skirt. Pane ceru gloves will correspond with either of these sivies and colors perforred, and the corsage bouquet may be of the wearer's favorite flowers.

these styles and colors preferred, and the corsage bonquet may be of the wearer's favorite flowers.

The fashion for dressing children is more than ever graceful and useful, offering perfect freedom of action and easily laundered materials, such as chambery embroidered with cotton, the white secreucker hawn, the cool and pretty linen des Indes, satines and Scotch ginghams. The Virginia costume is one of many others with simplicity of design and adaptability to any of these materials. The skirt has two gathered flounces headed by a putt, and the pleated body is attached to a yoke, which is made, for a light summer fabric, of lace tackings, shirred tuckings, embroidery or cluster tuckings. The Charlotte waist is intended for morning wear and is made of flannel, pongee, or cambric with a yoke back and front, to which the lower part is attached in box pleats sitched with a contrasting color. The Molère waisteont, for the very little ones is extremely becoming, gathered at both top and bettom and held in below the waist line by a sash of ribbon. The balf fitting coat falls over the pleated flounce of the waisteost.

Messrs, James McCreery & Co., E. J. Denning & Co., Atthin, Son & Co. and Mme. Demorest will please accept thanks for attention.

A ROBBER IN THE HOUSE.

From The Arkansas Traveler.

The clock struck three; two of the children awoke with "squawis," and Mrs. Mickson, turning over with a flounce, called to her husband who was lying in an

"Year."
"I believe there's a man in this house."
"Yes, I'm here."
"I don't mean you. I smell a cigar."
"Where did you get it?"
"I haven't got it, you greenhore. I mean that I smell cigar smoke. I know that somebody has slipped into this house, and you needn't say there hasn't." and she aross and looked under the bed.
"Who do you think it is!" asked the husband.
"It's a robuer; that's who."
"Do you think that a robber would come around a man's house and smoke eigars!"
"It makes no difference. I smell cigar smoke," opening the closet door.

"I smell cigar smoke, too," said the husband. "I have

"I smell eigat smoke, too," said the husband. "I have been smelling it for some time."
"Get up and help me look for it."
"What, the smoke !"
"No, the man."
"Come os, and I think we can find him."
Mrs. Mickson entered her husband's room and found that gentleman lying on the bed, smoking a cigar.
"I don't believe you have good sense! "Indignantly exclaimed the wife. "Why didn't you tell me that you were lying here smoking like a foo! !"
"Escause I am not smoking like a fool."
"Oh, you taltak you are smart," and the lady went back and tumbled into bed.

LEAD AND MERCURIAL POISONING.-The experiments made by Dr. Popow concerning the affections

of the nervous system produced by contamination with scrtain metals, such as lead and mercury, show, as a geueral result, that markeds changes of an inflammatory character occurs in the spinal cord, both in the gray and character occurs in the apinal cord, both in the gray and white matter. The changes exhibited in the spinal cord after poisoning by lead, he describes to be exudation from blood vessels, also a general affection of the nerve cells, beginning as cloudy swelling and passing into atrophy and pigmentation, with inflammatory swelling of the axis cylinders. In mercurial poisoning, the sarly changes consist of hypersemia of membranes and of the cord, followed by hemorrhages, inflammatory exudation, and changes in the nerve substance hardly differing from those seem in the other case. In each instance, the perimeral nerves and the nerve roots shawed no alternation.